मॉनिटरिंग स्टेशन स्थापित किए गए थे जिन्हें पर्याप्त पवन संभाव्यता के अभाव के कारण बन्द कर दिया गया था । उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए नौ पवन मोनीटरिंग स्टेशन मंजूर किए गए हैं । प्रारम्भिक स्थल-चयन का कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है और इन स्टेशनों को जल्दी ही स्थापित किए जाने की संभावना है ।

Private sector participation in non-conventional power project

4337. SHRI AKHILESH DAS: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a regional policy for private sector participation in the non-conventional power projects has been formulated by a working group comprising representatives of the North Eastern Council, the Central Government and various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds anticipated for the non-conventional power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) and (b) A meeting of the North Eastern Council, Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, State Governments and State Nodal Agencies of North-Eastern States was held at Shillong on 17th April, 1997. In the meeting it was suggested that the North-Eastern Council will get up a Working Group comprising of representatives of North-Eastern Council, MNES and North-Eastern States to formulate a Regional Policy for Private sector participation in non-conventional power projects in those States. North-Eastern Council are yet to set up the Working Group.

(c) Small Hydro Power Projects of 50 MW total capacity have been proposed for the North-Easten States during the 9th Plan, which is under finalisation. Implementation of such a plan, if approved, will require financial assistance from the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources to the tune of Rs. 150 crores, with the balance funds coming from the respective States.

Integrated rural energy programme

4338. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) of Government;

(b) how it is being implemented in Gujarat, with details;

(c) whether Government have studied the progress made by IREP in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the programme is giving desired results in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) aims at providing the optimum mix of all types of energy sources for meeting energy needs for subsistence and productive purposes through the preparation and implementation of integrated rural energy plans and projects. The programme has Central Sector and State Sector components. The Central Sector component includes a centrally Sponsored Scheme under which capabilities are developed in State and Union Territories for preparing and implementing integrated rural energy plans and projects. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme provides grant-in-aid for professional and support staff in IREP project cells at the State, District and Block levels and for training of these staff, along with provision for preparation of project reports, and for extension. The State Sector outlay is utilised for the

implementation of IREF plans and ? projects, including funds for demonstration projects, financial incentives for various energy devices, extension and other related activities for impclementation of the Block-level integrated rural energy plans. Funds and resources from other on-going schemes and programmes for energy and rural development are utilised to the extent possible in IREP blocks, as part of Block-level integrated rural energy plans.

(b) The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) is presently being implemented in Gujarat in 19 Blocks, one in each district of the State. In addition, one State-level IREP Cell, 4 District level Technical Back-up Units, one State Level Technical Back-up Unit and one National Pilot project have been set up and one Regional Training-cum-R&D Centre is being set up in Gujarat uifder the Integrated Rural Energy Programme. The Department of Energy and Petrochemicals of the Govt, of Gujarat is *the* nodal department responsible for IREP in Gujarat. The programme is being implemented through the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) at the field level.

(c) The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi, was engaged by this Ministry to conduct evaluation study of IREP in six States, including Gujarat and Operations Research Group (ORG), Baroda was engaged to conduct the study in six other States.

(d) and (e) The evaluation studies have brought out that the programme has yielded many positive lesults. The IREP blocks and villages have a definite edge over the non-IREP blocks and villages. However, the studies have also brought out certain shortcomings in the implementation of the programme.

The programme is being continued during 1997-98 with such improvements as are required in the light of the evaluation reports, for a better and more effective implementation.

Wind power projects in coastal areas

4339. DR. Y. LAKSHMI PRASAD: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any wind power projects for coastal areas of the country have been drawn up;

(b) if so, the details of such projects for Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether running/recurring cost of these projects is much less; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not setting up of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD): (a) A total wind power capacity of 900 MW has been installed in the country which includes projects in both coastal and inland areas of 8 States, including, Andhra Pradesh.

(b) In Andhra Pradesh, an aggregate capacity of 54 MW has so far been installed mainly as commercial projects at Ramagiri in Ananthapur Distt. of the State.

(c) The running/recurring cost of wind power projects is very low as they do not involve recurring use of fossil fuels.

(d) A large wind power capacity has already been established in the country. India has the third largest wind power capacity in the world. There is considerable private sector interest in setting up these projects. In fact, bulk of the total capacity, i.e. 850 MW out of 900 MW, has been set up by the private sector. The projects are set up at identified potential sites on the basis of overall tcchno-economic considerations.